

The Athens Post

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1862.

VOL. XV--NO. 731.

TERMS:
THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.
Two Dollars a Year, payable in Advance.
No attention paid to orders for the paper unless accompanied by the Cash.
ADVERTISEMENTS will be charged \$1.50 per square of 10 lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each continuance. A liberal deduction made to those who advertise by the year—Persons sending advertisements must mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.
For announcing the names of candidates for office, \$5, Cash.
Obituary notices over 12 lines, charged at regular advertising rates.
All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Schools or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.
Joe Work, such as Pamphlets, Minutes, Circulars, Cards, Blankets, Handbills, &c., will be executed in good style and on reasonable terms.
All letters addressed to the Proprietor, will be promptly answered.
No communication inserted unless accompanied by the name of the author.

Special Notices.

The Last Chance.
The undersigned are authorized by Maj. Gen. John P. McCown to raise a Regiment of Infantry for the Confederate service, for three years or during the war. This will be the last chance to avoid conscription, and enter the service voluntarily. Enrolling officers have already been appointed, and those in authority have determined to bring the entire available force of the Government into the field as soon as possible. The sooner we all shoulder our muskets and enter the contest the sooner we will be returned to our homes in peace. The officers of the Regiment will all be elected by the men, and each volunteer will receive 50 Dollars when he is mustered into the service. We are assured that the Regiment will receive good arms and equipments.
Persons engaged in raising Companies, and desiring to join this Regiment, will address either of the undersigned, as indicated below.
WILLIE LOWRY, Charleston, Tenn.
A. CALDWELL, Athens, Tenn.
NATT ATKINSON, Charleston, Tenn.
Sept. 19, 1862—41

To the People of McMinn, Monroe, Rhea and Meigs:
J. H. HALL, of Athens, has been appointed Government Agent to purchase Beans, Apples and Socks, for the use of the army, and the people of the above named counties are hereby notified not to sell to other parties than an authorized agent. The soldiers must be furnished with comfortable clothing, and the people are urged to manufacture as fast as possible.
By order of Maj. J. D. DISMUKES, Agent.
Aug 22, 1862—41

Mr. Hale will visit Monroe, Meigs, and Rhea counties in a few days, and will make arrangements as to places at which Goods can be delivered and paid for—of which due notice will be given.

General Orders No. 9.
EXECUTIVE HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, Tenn., Sept. 4, 1862.
I, Major John L. Hopkins, is appointed special aid to the Governor, and is instructed to see that the enrolling officers of the Reserved Military Corps in the Eastern Division of the State proceed to enroll all those subject to the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 16, 1862, entitled "An act to further provide for the public defence." The enrollment of conscripts under said act of Congress will be made in conformity to the General Orders of the War Department, under the superintendence of Col. E. D. Blake, C. S. A., who has been detailed for that service in Tennessee.

II. The Judges or Chairmen of County Courts in the Eastern Division of the State will immediately appoint competent persons in each Civil District, Ward and Town of their respective counties, to take and make an enrollment of all who are subject to the provisions of said act of Congress, the report of whom will be immediately made upon completion to Col. E. D. Blake, at Knoxville, Tennessee.

III. Said enrolling officers will also enroll all persons who are over thirty-five and under forty-five years of age, and all those who are over forty-five and under fifty-five years of age, and forward a report of them, with a duplicate of the conscript list, to the Adjutant-General of the State.
By command of
ISHAM G. HARRIS, Gov'r. &c.
W. C. WHITTON, Adj't Gen'l.

Conscript.
In compliance with Order No. 9, I have proceeded to appoint the following named persons enrolling officers for the county of Polk, viz:
1st District, John G. Mayfield.
2d " M. H. Hancock.
3d " J. B. Cozby.
4th " B. F. Greenleaf.
5th " A. McKissock.
6th " Isaac Smith.
7th " J. R. Kinsey.
8th " E. M. Kilpatrick, Jr.
9th " B. F. Clardy.
10th " Ira Gassaway.
R. McDONNELL,
Chairman of the County Court.
Sept 16, 1862.

Notice.
I am authorized to recruit and raise a Company of Infantry for the Confederate service, for three years or during the war. All persons between the ages of eighteen and forty five now have the opportunity of volunteering and being mustered into service, and receive the usual bounty.
I. G. BARKSDALE.
Sept 19, 1862

Appointments.
I will address the people of McMinn county, at the following times and places. All persons over 15 and under 40 years of age are invited to attend.
Mt. Harmony, Monday, Sept. 22
John Jack's, Tuesday, " 23
Allen Haley's, Wednesday, " 24
Riceville, Thursday, " 25
Voting Ground 8th Dist., Friday, " 26
Thomas Prigmore's, Saturday, " 27
Athens, Monday, " 29
I. G. BARKSDALE.
Athens, Sept 17, 1862.

Recruits Wanted.
I am authorized to raise and muster into the Confederate service recruits for Col. Jas. W. Gillispie's (43d) Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.—The Conscript Law is now in force, and county enrolling officers have been appointed. All persons wishing to recruit in this Regiment will have the right to choose the Company they wish themselves to. Volunteers will receive Fifty Dollars Bounty. Conscripts will not receive any Bounty. Come forward at once—be mustered into service as volunteers and avoid the conscript. After you are conscripted you will have no chance to change your condition.
W. L. LAFFERTY, Capt.
Company E, 43 Reg't Tenn. Vol.
Sept 19, 1862.

The Post.

Athens, Friday, September 26, 1862.

Battle at Harper's Ferry.
[From the Lynchburg Republican of the 18th.]
We have information of a very authentic character, that a severe battle took place at Harper's Ferry, on last Sunday evening and Monday morning, between General Jackson and the Yankees, which resulted in the total defeat of the enemy, and the surrender of their army, numbering ten thousand men. A combined movement was made upon the place by the forces of Jackson, Walker and McCall, the former recrossing the Potomac at Williamsport; General Walker at Cheat Ford, and General McCall approaching from the North, and operating from Maryland Heights, overlooking the town. The several bodies arrived at their destination on Sunday morning, and prepared for an immediate attack. The fight commenced about 3 o'clock in the evening, and was contested with desperate stubbornness until night forced a cessation of hostilities. Our artillery, however, played upon the Yankee entrenchments the whole night, and as was afterwards ascertained, with fearful effect.

At daylight on Monday, the combat was renewed with more fierceness, if possible, than on the previous evening, but in a short time the enemy's fire began to slacken, and at 9 o'clock the Yankee commander, General Miles, proposed to surrender. The proposition was acceded to, and in a short time our troops marched in and took possession of the enemy's works.

The fruits of this glorious victory are reported to be 10,000 prisoners, fifty pieces of artillery, a large amount of ordnance, commissary and quartermaster's stores, and one thousand negroes, whom the Yankees had stolen.

Our loss is said to be very severe, and that of the enemy also. The latter were exposed to the deadly fire of our artillery from the heights around town, and the execution done among them was dreadful. No approximation of the loss on either side has reached us.

Gen. Sam'l Garland, Jr., is reported to have been killed during the engagement, but the rumor of his death is so vague and indefinite as to lead to the hope that it is untrue. Most deeply would we regret to have a confirmation of the sad news, of the loss of so gallant an officer and so estimable a gentleman. Our victory would be dearly purchased by his sacrifice, without counting the other brave men who fell in the battle.

We have no report of any other casualties.

The Real Rebels.
A study old revolutionary patriot of North Carolina, who was stigmatized by Lord Cornwallis as "a rebel against King George," replied to him, that it was the King who was rebel against the principles of the British Constitution and the rights of the colonies. In like manner, it is Lincoln, Seward & Co., who are the real rebels in the present contest—rebels against every principle of the American Constitution, of Liberty, and the rights man. If there is any set of men guilty of the crime, and deserving all the pains and penalties of treason, they are the men. No King in Europe was ever brought to the block for betraying the rights of his people, who more merited such a doom than Lincoln and Seward.—They are the real conspirators and rebels against American liberty, and as such they will be registered by the impartial pen of history, no matter how they may succeed for the moment in fixing the name of rebels upon true patriots and champions of Freedom.

Extraordinary Rise in Cotton and Cotton Fabrics.
The news from Liverpool, under date of August 28th, that the sales of cotton for the week in that port were 90,000 bales, and that the price of American cotton had advanced six cents per pound, excited the New York market on Monday. The World remarks:
The domestic commission houses and manufacturers advanced printed cotton fabrics and delaines one to two cents per yard, and sheetings also five per cent.—Merrimac prints, now selling at 17 cents, are expected to be advanced to 20 cents per yard, and raw cotton will advance to 40 cents per pound at no distant date, the quotation for middling upland being 56 cents yesterday. This is the highest price which has been paid at any time within the memory of "the oldest inhabitants."

The Merrimac No. 2.
The New York papers have a dispatch dated Norfolk, Sept. 6th, to the following effect:
There is great excitement here in consequence of a report that the Merrimac No. 2 had reached the vicinity of Newport News, and had had an encounter with two of our gun-boats, and had driven them before her. All the shipping on them before her. A place of safety, but no fears of anything serious are entertained, as such arrangements have been made by our naval authorities as will probably make the career of the Merrimac No. 2 of shorter duration than her former namesake.

A Northern paper says that times are so hard in that vicinity that ten dollars at auction wouldn't bring more than six dollars and a half.

The Memphis Appeal learns that certain parties have left Memphis for Texas, having in their possession not less than half a million of counterfeit notes furnished from the North. Their purpose is to lay them out in the purchase of cotton.

Clear Case of Treason at Washington and Elsewhere.
The New York Tribune says that rumors of a "mediated pro-slavery military combination at Washington" have been rife for some days, and takes an extract from a Washington letter in the New York Express to show it. The letter is a grand pull for the year, and is a "treason" in the eyes of the nation.

Such men as Wilson, Chandler, and Lovell, should beware how they conduct themselves in these times. They are now standing in the streets and hotels of our city and vent their curses upon our leaders—the day for that is past. Political demagogues has achieved its all, and there is to be no more listening to the sayings of such men. As for Senator Wilson, it does not become him to meddle with the affairs of the nation. He had better leave that to braver men, if they must be interfered with, but for a Massachusetts Colonel, who resigned after having paraded his regiment through Pennsylvania, and having heard afar off dreadful notes of Bull Run, this interference is really out of place. The thing, however, has come to this pass: The people want no more abolition and fanatical intermeddling with the National affairs. Members of Congress should shut their homes at once, and adjourn, and not tarry to denounce the Chief Magistrate of the nation with questions and uncalled for advice. The people are becoming convinced of these things, and they will demand it. Already can be heard the muttering, the disapproval of their traitorous designs upon the President, should he not accede to their demands, and as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow there will be tenfold more calamities than the present to relate, if abolition malice and vile political scheming is allowed much longer to rear its head while the national existence is threatened so sternly.

The Tribune finds further traitorous symptoms in the speech of Hon. B. D. Nason, President of the "Union Constitutional Convention," which met at Syracuse, N. Y., on the 9th. In his address he said:

Gentlemen, the crisis of this hour is appalling. It is not alone that our arms are defeated, and the painful truth is manifested that the President of the United States and our Generals in the field are embarrassed and threatened by the leaders of a party whose object is not the restoration of this Union, but the abolition of slavery. Their fanaticism renders them unfit for the high duties of statesmanship, and their sectional malice deprives them of the magnanimity essential in our imperial Republic.

Our duty is clear. Let us animate and cheer our soldiers in the field, contributing to their wants and swelling their numbers. At the same time, let each man at the ballot box throw away their own liberal and generous feelings, and elect the man who they may wreak upon States which now are and shall forever remain our sister States, the unmitigated curse of abolition.

The Northern Press on the War.
The New York Herald has very little editorial except "puifs" of McClellan, who, it says, is now master of the situation, and has it in his power to "pluck the crowning victory of the war." The Boston Argus begs Lincoln to dismiss his Cabinet and make a fresh start. The Philadelphia Inquirer does not feel safe. It wants Philadelphia defended. It says: We have one hundred thousand men here capable of bearing arms; of these fifty thousand are vigorous and strong; ten thousand have already a respectable knowledge of the drill, and can be readily manoeuvred on the field. In the event of an advance upon Philadelphia, the ranks are ready to rise, and we repeat, all the ridiculous counter-claims of commanders and organizations should be set at rest by the sending of a United States General here to take command, and by forcing all those who are indifferent or disinclined, to take their places in the ranks as soldiers and volunteers.

There will not be wanting those who, if the danger pass, will be inclined to laugh at all present preparation and precaution; but it will be the vacant laugh of the fool, who could not discern the danger simply because he escaped destruction. That pathy, the confusion, the want of confidence in military leaders, which are found in Philadelphia today, are without a parallel, and will remain so until our advice is followed.

A letter from New York, dated the 9th inst., says:
The exciting reports from the Upper Potomac and Maryland are making a profound impression upon our people.—There is no panic, it is true, and but little actual excitement. The feeling is too deep for either. Men feel, for the first time, that there is at least a possibility that the reflux waves of the rebellion, from Richmond, may sweep near enough their own hearts and homes to make them realize what the horrors of war really are, and hence, while there is every confidence in the ability of General McClellan to beat back the advancing hordes, there is a general desire that more energetic action should be had, on the part of our municipal authorities and leading citizens, to provide for any contingency that may arise.

A monster Engine, used on the York river railroad by the Yankees, and slightly damaged by them in their hasty retreat, was carried up to Richmond last Tuesday, drawn by a string of twenty-eight mules. It is a six wheel locomotive, of great power, and can be easily repaired.

The Conscript law is to be immediately enforced in Tennessee. All persons liable are allowed to volunteer in such companies as they may select, within thirty days.

Address of Gen. Lee to the People of Maryland.
The following address of Gen. Lee to the people of Maryland has been issued from his headquarters at Frederick: HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VA., Near Frederick Town, Sept. 8, 1862. To the People of Maryland:
It is right that you should know the purpose that has brought the army under my command within the limits of your State, so far as that purpose concerns yourselves.

The people of the Confederate States have long watched, with the deepest sympathy, the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted upon the citizens of the South by the strongest social, political, and commercial ties. They have seen, with profound indignation, their sister State deprived of every right and reduced to the condition of a conquered province. Under the presence of supporting the Constitution, but in violation of its most valuable provisions, your citizens have been arrested and imprisoned upon no charge, and contrary to all forms of law. The faithful and manly protest against this outrage, made by the venerable and illustrious Marylanders, to whom, in better days, no citizen appealed for right in vain, was treated with scorn and contempt. The government of your chief city has been usurped by armed strangers; your Legislature has been dissolved by the unlawful arrest of its members; freedom of the press and of speech have been suppressed; words have been declared offences by an arbitrary decree of the Federal Executive, and citizens ordered to be tried by a military commission for what they may dare to speak.

Believing that the people of Maryland possessed a spirit too lofty to submit to such a Government, the people of the South have long wished to aid you in throwing off this foreign yoke, to enable you again to enjoy the inalienable rights of freemen, and restore independence and sovereignty to your State.

In obedience to this wish our army has come among you, and is prepared to assist you with the power of its arms in regaining the rights of which you have been deprived.

This citizens of Maryland, is our mission, so far as you are concerned. No constraint upon your free will is intended—no intimidation will be allowed. Within the limits of this army, at least, Marylanders shall once more enjoy the ancient freedom of thought and speech.

We know no enemies among you, and will protect all, of every opinion. It is for you to decide your destiny, and without constraint.

The army will respect your choice, whatever it may be; and while the Southern people will rejoice to welcome you to your natural position among them, they will only welcome you when you come of your own free will.

General Commanding.

A Voice from Chicago.
The Chicago "Times" of the 6th instant leads off with the following note of despair:
The people are restless, dissatisfied, eagerly asking for hope and counsel. They are conscious of bad management in Congress and cabinet. They know they have made immense sacrifices, and that success has not been commensurate with the sacrifice. The war has assumed unexpected magnitude and proportions, and there is an unlooked for unanimity in the South—a determination evinced to do and dare all that can be done by human strength and perseverance.

The anticipations of the greater part of the North upon the breaking out of the rebellion have been disappointed. We relied upon the material interests that would be affected—upon the veneration of the South for the flag and its history—upon the ties of kindred and the sympathy of the government, which was extended to every just and constitutional right, for at least a division of sentiment in the South. All these have failed, and the Southern people have fought with a daring and perseverance that in a better cause would have earned them the sympathy of the civilized world. Our priority in numbers and resources has as yet enabled us to make but slight progress.

In the second year of the war, when the past discloses too much of reverse, and a heavy load of taxation looms up in the future, the people are aroused and anxious, are inquiring the wherefore. They find the answer in fact that every theory and prophecy of abolitionism was false. They feel deception, and demand a change. The democratic conventions of the severals States have truthfully declared the cause of failure, and pointed out the remedy. A long and sad experience has enlightened the people, and they anxiously turn once more to the old charters for guidance. The instinct of self preservation leads them back to the constitution. We are no longer confident, and indulge in no hope that is not warranted by the signs of the times, when we say that the next Congress will be conservative.

Repudiation Foreshadowed.
At a recent "war meeting" held in Brooklyn, the Hon. H. B. Stanton, in order to stimulate the bellicose feelings of his auditors, said, amongst other things, that "if our government went to pieces there would be no United States to pay the debt and he would advise those who had anything invested in United States stocks to save all and spend half."
This looks a good deal like preparing the public mind in Lincolnland for a repudiation of the enormous war debt which is running up there at the rate of some six millions a day. There is no other way of ever paying it.

Jeff. Thompson.
The latest Federal intelligence of this gentleman was that he was in New Orleans disguised as a negro. The Mobile Tribune's correspondent says: "We may look for an order from Butler's office commanding all negroes within his lines to be washed, for the purpose of detecting the ubiquitous Jeff."

State Sovereignty or United States Sovereignty.
We dare say no reader of our's ever expected to see these political questions reduced to so sharp an issue as to deliver all his property and perhaps personal liberty and life, upon whichever comes uppermost. But he sees it to-day. He reads Lincoln's proclamation giving him sixty days in which to return "to his allegiance" to the United States, or forfeit his life, and then, on the other hand, if he returns "to his allegiance" his goods and chattels are already confiscated to the Confederate Government. It is "confiscated" either way you take it; and the only question is which has the longer pole to knock down the persimmon. Everything that every man of the South now has is therefore hung upon the chance of war—the vigor of our government—the valor, number and efficiency of our troops—the wisdom and skill of our Generals and the favorable ordination of Divine Providence.

Every man has staked upon these, the last time he has got; and we must come out of this contest victorious, or homeless and houseless wanderers over the face of the earth—prisoners in some penitentiary or ornamenting some of the numerous galleys, which would be in active operation if Lincoln had the power. If there is any other argument needed to stir up every man who reads these lines to do the very utmost in his power and in his sphere to push on the work of self defence, we shall certainly look in vain for a stronger one. Let every man know and be assured that failure in this war is not only general ruin to the South, but personal and particular ruin to himself! Then come forward and stand by your country and the cause in every way. Be ready to help with money, voice and arms. Stand by the currency of the Confederate States. Let no man dare breathe aught against it. It is our life-blood in this crisis, and we will by the help of God, see that its value is preserved—its purity unimpaired, and that every dollar of it is faithfully redeemed, when peace again permits us the gains of agriculture and commerce.

A Gem of Purest Ray.
In these stirring times, when the clamor of war has drowned all the sweet memories of the soul, we can scarcely hope that the following beautiful wail, which we have rescued from the sea of literature, will arrest the attention of the reader. We gathered it as we do many a wild flower springing up on the path of life, which beauty and fragrance caught our eye, though we were ignorant of its botanical name or family. We reproduce it that its parent may claim his precious trust. Will some one, more familiar with the creation of literary genius than we profess to be, furnish the name of the author. We do not know when we have seen a more beautiful piece of word-painting:

"Men seldom think of the great events of death until the shadow fall across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the traces of the loved ones, whose living smile was the sun-light of their existence. Death is the great antagonist of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its passage may lead to paradise; and, with Charles Lamb, we do not want to lie down in the muddy grave, even with the instinct of immortality so eloquently uttered by the death devoted Greek, finds a deep response in every thoughtful soul. When about to quit his young existence as a sacrifice to fate, his beloved Cleopatra asks "if they shall not meet again," to which he replies: "I have asked him, the great question of the hills that look eternal of the clear streams that flow forever—of the stars, among whose fields of azure my raised spirit hath walked in glory. All were dumb. But while I gazed upon thy living face I feel that there is something in the love that mantles through its beauty cannot perish. We shall meet again, Cleopatra."

Letter from Col. Broadhead.
The following was written by Colonel Broadhead, of Michigan, on the battlefield a few moments before his death, two balls having passed through his body. The original was covered with his blood:
"Dear Brother and Sister: I am passing now from earth, but send you love from my dying couch. For all your love and kindness may you be rewarded. I have fought manfully, and now fearlessly. I am one of the victims of Pope's imbecility and McDowell's treason. Tell the President, would he save the country, he must not give our hallowed flag into such hands.
"But the old flag will triumph yet—the soldiers will regain its poles, now polluted by imbecility and treason."
"John, you owe a duty to your country; write—show up Pope's incompetency and McDowell's infamy, and force them from places where they can send brave men to assured destruction. I had hoped to live longer, but I do amidst the danger of battle, as I could wish. Farewell—in you and the noble officers of my regiment I confide my wife and children.

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